

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 6th April 1901.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1103. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* referring to a speech of Mr. Caine, proposing a grant to India of five millions in lieu of the arrears of the sum decreed by the Welby Commission, says; "This is the extraordinary arrangement that obtains, India paying the Indian Secretary, and the latter serving England."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st April 1901.

The pay of the Secretary of State. It goes on to complain of the indifference of Lord George Hamilton in watching the interests of India, and particularly in the matter of the Indian contribution to the Zanzibar-Mauritius cable. The Treasury had agreed to relieve India of this "unjust burden," but the Secretary of State did not take advantage of this permission.

The reason why the English Government does not pay any portion of the pay of the Secretary of State is that she fears that if it were done, "the result would be a fierce debate on Indian questions in Parliament, which no Ministry is willing to face."

1104. The *Hindoo Patriot*, remarking on the unexpected duration of the Military operations in South Africa and China, says nothing but evil can be expected from the present situation. The recent occurrences in China, of jealousy and disagreement between the troops of different nationalities, and the reported activity in the military preparations of Japan "forebode evils and events of a suspicious character."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
2nd April 1901.

The two wars. It is the duty of the Powers 'to shape their action in a manner that will lead to peace and the happiness of the world at large.'

The Editor appeals to the King to direct his Ministers to be a little more conciliatory towards the Boers, that the war may be brought to a speedy termination.

1105. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, referring to the speech of President McKinley at his inauguration on March the 4th, asks how long it will be before America will consider Cuba and the Phillipines fit to be made a part of the American Republic, and suggests that America, once having tasted the fruits of conquest, will "go on acquiring other foreign territories, and thus become another conquering Power in Asia."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd April 1901.

The American control of Cuba and the Phillipines. 1106. The same journal says that there is humour in the open way the Irish preach sedition and the English tolerate it. At a meeting in Chicago, John Daly, the Mayor of Limerick, and Miss Maud Gonne, "a she-patriot," settled that the Irish must fight. Surely they are more culpable than the Editor of the *Kalidas*.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
4th April 1901.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a).—Police.

1107. Under this heading the *Bengalee* gives an account of a petition submitted to the High Court by Babu Sarat Chandra Ghose, a muktear of the Backergunge district, against an order of the District Magistrate suspending him from practising. The muktear's story is that he was engaged on behalf of a man named Moni Krishna Shaha, who was suspected in a murder case, and, hearing that Police Sub-Inspector Ashutosh Gupta was torturing his client with a view to extorting a confession, he went to the spot to see that his client was not molested. The Police Sub-Inspector reported to the Subdivisional Officer that the muktear was interfering with the enquiry and preventing witnesses from appearing, and, though the Subdivisional Officer, Babu Bagula Prasanna Mazumdar, was satisfied with the explanations given, further representation made by the police to the District Magistrate resulted in the petitioners being suspended.

BENGALIE,
29th March 1901.

Allegations against the Executive and Police in Backergunge. Their Lordships of the High Court have reserved judgment.

1108. The *Bengalee* complains of the inadequacy of the amount it is proposed to lay out on police reforms in the seven provinces of India, compared with the amount of Rs. 12,44,000 to be spent on the Military Police of Burma.

BENGALIE,
30th March 1901.

The Budget and Police Reform.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th March 1901.

1109. The Khagole correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* reports a case in which an European Railway employé who was 'shooting at a tree,' missed the object aimed at,

Another shooting affair.

and hit a young Marwari girl, who was playing in the upper story of a house. Some shot entered the flesh of the girl's leg. The correspondent hopes the Railway and Executive authorities will take vigorous steps to find out the culprit and punish him.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
1st April 1901.

1110. With reference to the ransacking of the *Jubeda* by wreckers along the banks of the river, the *Hindoo Patriot* asks how far either up or down the river, the river police are expected to be on beat, and what their particular functions are?

Wreckers on the banks of the Hooghly.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
4th April 1901.

1111. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* appreciates the way the Lieutenant-Governor shows his sympathy with the people in visiting the worst plague-infected localities; but

Kirtans and plague.

appeals to His Honour to ask the Commissioner of Police to relax the rules, and allow *kirtans* to be held without passes so long as plague is in the city. "These *kirtans* undoubtedly instil hope and courage in the mind of the people."

(d).—Education.

BENGALÉE,
29th March 1901.

1112. In view of the heat and the increase of plague in Calcutta, the *Bengalée* again urges the closing of all educational institutions.

Closing of educational institutions.

MOSLEM CHRONICLE,
30th March 1901.

1113. The *Moslem Chronicle* questions the wisdom of the authorities in amalgamating the Madrassa Branch School with the Calcutta Madrassa.

The Madrassa Branch School, Calcutta.

The former served for the education of low-class Muhammadan children, brought up in undesirable surroundings, and imbued with bad habits and vices from which the well-bred children of good and well-to-do families are free. The effect of the amalgamation will be the withdrawal of many Madrassa children, and the loss to the Madrassa of its prestige.

INDIAN NATION,
1st April 1901.

1114. Reviewing the rules for the working of Text-Book Committees in Bengal, the *Indian Nation*, in the first place, does not think that a case has been made out for the curtailment of the liberty enjoyed by the old Text-Book Committee, but anxiously awaits the result of the new departure. It proceeds to comment on the exclusion of European schools from the purview of the Committee, by which Government has accentuated class privilege, and affirms that, if the Government aims at securing sound education, the method of teaching followed in educational institutions should be reformed—not the system of selecting text-books. The article concludes by noticing with regret that the educational policy of the Government is to secure centralization of power, and this reactionary policy could only be justified, if the education and discipline obtainable at private institutions were faulty, which is not the case.

Reconstitution of the Text-Book Committee.

(e).—Local Self-Government and Municipal administration.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
4th April 1901.

1115. A resident of Arrah writes to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, contradicting the allegations made against the Arrah Municipality in that paper's issue of the 28th March.

The Arrah Municipality.

BENGALÉE,
4th April 1901.

1116. A correspondent of the *Bengalée*, who signs himself Rajendra Lal Dey, M.B., complains that the authorities do not properly sympathise with the people in their present troubles.

Plague in Calcutta.

Nothing is done, but disinfection of houses where plague occurs, and this is of little use.

He advocates structural and sanitary improvements in the town, and thinks Government should find some means of raising the necessary funds.

(h).—General.

1117. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is very disappointed that the statement made from the Bench by Mr. Justice Amir Ali, on the 28th March, did not contain some explanation of the particular points in which the public are interested; such as the report that four Judges were against Mr. Pennell's suspension, the question who and what led Sir Francis Maclean to send the telegram, &c.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
29th March 1901.

Mr. Amir Ali's utterances do show that Mr. Pennell was condemned unheard, on the unsupported statement of the Registrar, and further that the High Court actually did contemplate issuing a warrant and trying Mr. Pennell for contempt.

1118. In its next issue the same journal remarks that Mr. Justice Amir Ali is evincing much interest not only for Mr. Reily, but the Mussalmans implicated in the murder case. Now, as regards the accused in the murder case, "he was kind enough to seek out their pleader and give him the best advice possible on behalf of his clients."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th March 1901.

1119. The *Bengalee* says that the refusal of the Government to answer any questions regarding Mr. Pennell and his judgment is much to be regretted. It leaves an impression on the public mind that the allegations made by Mr. Pennell regarding Messrs. Corbett and Bradley are not without foundation.

BENGALÉE,
31st March 1901.

1120. The same paper says the High Court's action on the 28th March, with reference to the applications made on behalf of Mr. Reily and the accused in the Noakhali murder case, is a subject on which the public mind is much exercised.

BENGALÉE,
31st March 1901.

The necessity for the stay of proceeding had ceased with the necessity for a transfer. The only case against Mr. Reily pending before the High Court was the rule for transfer. It is clear that the vakil was not prepared to pray the High Court to quash the proceedings altogether. Mr. Justice Amir Ali came to the rescue of the hesitating vakil, and, by suggestion, encouraged him to make his prayer for the proceedings against Mr. Reily to be quashed. In this instance Mr. Amir Ali has shown "an amount of courtesy and consideration highly to be admired."

Their Lordships then asked if anybody appeared on behalf of the accused in the original murder case. The *Bengalee* does not know what led them to ask this question. But for such an enquiry it is probable that the postponement of the murder case would not have been asked for.

It is assumed that the murder case was not on the Ready list on the 28th, and it is not the custom of the High Court to mention for postponement cases that are not ripe for hearing. The vakil appears to have had no intention, until Mr. Amir Ali suggested it, of applying for the postponement. This is another instance of the courtesy and considerate kindness which Mr. Justice Amir Ali has shown to the Vakil bar.

1121. With reference to the refusal of the Government to answer any questions relating to Mr. Pennell, the *Bengalee* says, "This reticence is inexplicable and has increased the sympathy of the public with Mr. Pennell."

BENGALÉE,
2nd April 1901.

The question relating to Sub-Inspector Osman Ali, which was answered, had reference to Mr. Pennell's judgment as much as that relating to Messrs. Corbett and Bradley, and the refusal to answer the latter one suggests the inference that the Government had no satisfactory answer to give.

1122. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says, "the High Court came to realise it owed some sort of an explanation to the public, so made Mr. Justice Ameer Ali explain the circumstances that led up to Mr. Pennell's suspension."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd April 1901.

In this Pennell case the public has been gravely concerned at seeing something like a coalition between the Executive and the Judicial.

The *Patrika* regards this case as being something like a family quarrel, and recommends that Mr. Justice Ameer Ali and all native Judges should be kept out of it.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
29th March 1901.

1123. With reference to its recent remarks regarding Mr. Ameer Ali and Mr. Gupta, the same paper says that Mr. Ameer Ali is not regarded by some of his orthodox co-religionists as a Mussulman like themselves. The *Patrika* does not care how many seats the Mussulmans have, but the contention of the authorities that, because there are already two Hindu Judges, Mr. Gupta is to be done out of his seat, is outrageous.

It concludes, "We have enough of 'policy,' we wish we had some portion of justice too."

BENGALIEE,
29th March 1901.

1124. The *Bengalee* complains of the treatment afforded to clerks by Mr. Puttock, the Agent for Government Consignments, and hopes that the grievances of the clerks will receive Lord Curzon's early attention.

BENGALIEE,
29th March 1901.

1125. The same paper regrets to notice that the separation of Judicial and Executive functions is not included in the twelve questions which the Viceroy has made his own.

The reform of the police, which is included in the Viceroy's programme, cannot be properly carried out unless the Judicial be separated from the Executive.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th March 1901.

1126. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, referring to the Viceroy's speech on the budget, is pleased to hear there is a prospect of the police being reformed. It considers the passion for conviction is 'fraught with indescribable mischief,' and, as usual, recommends the employment of educated natives in the higher posts of the department.

It refers to the present educational institutions as places where the youths of India are sent to be "slaughtered."

BENGALIEE,
30th March 1901.

1127. The *Bengalee* misses in the twelve problems which have engaged Lord Curzon's attention, a single one calculated to advance the political status or to enhance the self respect of the great Indian communities, and appeals to the Viceroy for liberalisation of institutions and more active association of the people with the Government of their country.

It praises Lord Curzon's frontier policy, welcomes on behalf of the mercantile community the approximation to a stable currency, appreciates the prospect of a reduction in the rates for foreign telegrams, and advocates a similar attention to the inland telegraphic rates.

Education and the reform of the police it considers the questions that will receive the most popular interest. It trusts there will be no attempt at centralisation in education.

The present inefficiency of the police force is attributed to the unfitness of the Assistant and District Superintendents to control subordinates who are their superiors in education and ability, and the appointment of tried natives to the higher grades, is recommended as the solution of the problem.

INDIAN NATION,
1st April 1901.

1128. In a leader on the subject of the Lord Curzon's twelve reforms, the *Indian Nation* holds that scarcely any one of them touches any of the long-standing grievances of the people or the rights and responsibilities of men. No hope is held out of the restoration of local self-government in Calcutta or its development or expansion elsewhere. Nothing is said about opening careers to scientific students; and, as to the proposed revolution in the system of education, if the "reform" takes only the shape of extended Government control, little good will result. As regards police reform, the writer asks, "what steps does His Excellency propose to take to ascertain either the existing evils or the most competent opinion about their remedies?" The article concludes with an expression of regret "that not all the proofs given in recent times of loyalty, of attachment to the throne, and of sympathy with the English people and English interests, have been held to entitle Indians to any addition to their rights and privileges."

BENGALIEE,
30th March 1901.

1129. The *Bengalee* is of opinion that it would be well if, instead of pushing on too fast the construction of railways, under the impression that this is the only way of developing the resources of India, our financiers were to give some attention to the liquidation of the National Debt. It asks why it is

The Indian debt and extension
of railways.

not thought financially and economically prudent to institute a system of sinking funds such as exists in the United Kingdom? "Instead of attempting to diminish the National Debt, our administrators are needlessly extending railway lines."

1130. The same paper says that the town of Naihati and the adjoining villages have been Hindu from time immemorial. The sacrifice of the cow, so abominated by the Hindu, has never been heard of in these parts. Last year when the Muhammadans attempted the sacrifice, in disobedience of the order of the District Magistrate, Mr. Collins, a serious riot took place. This year the District Magistrate, Mr. Allen, has allowed the sacrifice, and has selected a spot where it is to be performed. The place selected is on the side of a tank from which Hindus get their water-supply. The people of Naihati and Kantalpara have memorialised the Government. The *Bengalee* hopes His Honour will listen to their prayer.

BENGALIE,
29th March 1901.

The *Bakr-Id* and cow-killing at Naihati.

1131. A Naihati correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* complains of the action of the District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas in selecting a site for the *Bakr-Id* sacrifices without consulting the Hindus of the neighbourhood.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th March 1901.

Site for cow sacrifice at Naihati.

1132. The *Hindoo Patriot* supports the memorial of the Hindu inhabitants of Naihati, praying that the order of the District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas granting the Muhammadans a site for the slaughter of kine for the *Bakr-Id* in the midst of a Hindu population and on the margin of a tank the water of which is used for drinking, may be rescinded.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
30th March 1901.

1133. Referring to the Budget speech of the Finance Member, the *Behar Herald* observes that Sir Edward Law "never once thought of the starving raiyat, who is never to be given relaxation, or even a nominal remission of land tax.....He must pay his taxes and arrears to the last cowrie." It also notices what it describes as the Viceroy's "vague declaration that a scheme for the reduction of taxes is in contemplation," and remarks that "this announcement has been made before, but apparently the thing is to be accomplished by brave repetitions, and so we must daily record one more step towards the desired goal."

BEHAR HERALD,
30th March 1901.

The Budget.

1134. The *Moslem Chronicle* alludes to the "foolish and acrimonious agitation" which the "insensate *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, followed by the tagrag and bobtail of the Hindu Press," is raising against the decision of Justices Amir Ali and Pratt, acquitting a Muhammadan charged with seducing a Brahmin woman, and remarks that the ill-advised and scurrilous cry will not raise the reputation of a certain section of the Hindu Press which trades on sensation.

MOSLEM CHRONICLE,
30th March 1901.

The Noakhali seduction case.

1135. Referring to certain cases in which Muhammadans and Hindus were opposed, in which Mr. Justice Amir Ali has decided in favour of the Muhammadans, *Power and Guardian* says: "The facts of the cases cited speak for themselves, and speak eloquently of the view Mr. Justice Amir Ali has taken of them. I am not surprised to learn that these decisions have created a sensation in the country."

POWER AND GUARDIAN,
31st March 1901.

Mr. Justice Amir Ali.

1136. Referring to the probability of Lord Kitchener succeeding Sir Power Palmer as Commander-in-Chief, the *Moslem Chronicle*, says, if given the choice, it would not have such a man whose "bloody and infamous deeds in his Egyptian campaign marked him out as a blood-thirsty and cruel man, and made his memory odious and abhorrent." It would be delighted to hear of the Duke of Connaught's appointment.

MOSLEM CHRONICLE,
30th March 1901.

The next Commander-in-Chief.

1137. A correspondent, writing in the *Moslem Chronicle*, complains that the proportion of Muhammadans employed in the Postal Department is very small, and expresses the hope that, with the elevation of Mr. Kisch to the Directorate, this matter may receive careful attention. He accuses the Babu in charge of the Appointment Department of the Postmaster-General's office, of falsehood and unfriendliness towards the Muhammadans, and hopes that if he cannot be pensioned he may be transferred to another section where he would be unable to exercise his baneful influence.

MOSLEM CHRONICLE,
30th March 1901.

Muhammadans in the Postal Department.

POWER AND GUARDIAN,
31st March 1901.

1138. *Power and Guardian* speaks of the dismissal of Babu Jadubans Sahai, the Sub-Registrar of Bikramgunge, as a gross injustice and a hard case which has hardly any equal in the history of British administration in India. The Babu has been dismissed without being given an opportunity of vindicating his conduct, simply on the word of Mr. Wheeler that he was insubordinate and incompetent.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA,
1st April 1901.

1139. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* again refers to the promotion of Mr. Cooper, which, it says, is given on no other grounds than that he is a relation of the Private Secretary of the Chief Justice; and draws attention to another case for complaint, namely, the proposed promotion of Mr. Grey, a junior Reporter, to fill the post of Editor of Indian Law Reports about to be vacated by Mr. Woodman.

BENGALIEE,
2nd April 1901.

1140. The *Bengalee* learns from the Chittagong *Jyoti* that Mr. Percival has at last received a check. Mr. Percival has been libelling Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt by telling his pupils that the History of India, of which Mr. Dutt professed to be the author, was written for him by an English friend.

Mr. Percival has also quarrelled with the head-master and the Principal regarding an explanation called for on some errors in his accounts, and, having refused to submit the explanation, has been suspended and reported to the Director of Public Instruction.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA,
2nd April 1901.

1141. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* expresses itself generally satisfied with the Budget speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, and is grateful to Sir John Woodburn for his admission that the District Boards can no longer bear the burden fastened upon them.

With regard to the grant-in aid for plague measures, it asks why Government should not make similar provisions to protect the mufassal people against malarial fever and cholera.

The measure for a Provident Fund for the *gurus* is excellent, but something might be done for the higher educational officers.

The Provincial Service cannot be much improved by the amount granted, and ministerial officers, whose pay has been the same for 30 and 40 years, have been forgotten.

The *Patrika* ends by objecting to the grants made to the Diocesan Girls' School, Christian and Muhammadan Cemeteries, the Calcutta General Hospital, the Indigo Association, &c., and considers it unjust that the millions of tax-payers in the mufassal, who are sorely in need of good drinking water, should be made to pay for these institutions in which they have no interest.

BENGALIEE,
3rd April 1901.

1142. The Malda correspondent of the *Bengalee* says, 'the town has been convulsed by a rumour that the Government had sent emissaries to scatter seeds of plague in order to check the increase of population.' Some strangers were assaulted, and there was general alarm. The District Magistrate had to advise the Municipal Commissioners to stop the construction of some plague sheds which has just been commenced.

BENGALIEE,
3rd April 1901.

1143. The *Bengalee* regrets that the Government has not taken Sir David Barbour's advice and decided in time of prosperity to convert its surplus into a reserve instead of spending it on railways, &c. A reserve fund should be maintained to meet the extra demands that would arise in the event of a big frontier war and a widespread famine occurring simultaneously.

BENGALIEE,
3rd April 1901.

1144. The same paper is glad to hear that Mr. Gabriel, lately Subdivisional Officer of Beguserai, who used abusive language towards a pleader, has been censured by Government and has also apologised to the pleader.

BENGALIEE,
3rd April 1901.

1145. The same journal, quoting a letter from the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division regarding special promotion of certain officers for their services in the Munda outbreak, says "the public have not forgotten the Sequel to the Munda case at Ranchi.

treatment afforded to the Mundas at the hands of the local authorities," and regards the promotion of these officers as another act of Government similar to the treatment of Mr. Corbett.

1146. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says the setting aside of Rs. 4,80,000 for improving the financial position of the District Boards "is but a very partial restoration of a large and long-standing debt."

The Government grant to the District Boards.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd April 1901.

The Government has been appropriating the resources of the Boards ever since the imposition of the road cess in Bengal. The joint collection charges for the road cess and the Public Works cess, should be borne equally by the Government and District Boards.

In 1877-78 it was arranged that Government should pay one-third, which at that time amounted to Rs. 46,800, and this sum has been permanently fixed as the Government contribution, though the collection charges have been doubled and trebled.

Why should not the Government pay back with interest the seven lakhs which the District Boards have been unjustly made to pay from 1879 to 1899?

1147. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* correspondent complains of the way in which the District Magistrate of Midnapore administers the Arms Act. Men who want licenses are ordered to be present at the thana, and are often kept waiting all day.

The administration of the Arms Act in Midnapore.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
4th April 1901.

Further complaint is made of the ill-treatment of people by the amla of this department.

1148. The same journal does not think the questions referring to the Noakhali case were well put, and suggests that the representative Members of Council should meet beforehand and decide what questions to ask and how to put them. Babu Surendra Nath's question gave the Bengal Government an excellent opportunity of explaining their action against Mr. Pennell, "but this was not done."

Questions in Council.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd April 1901.

1149. The *Bengalee* says that in recommending the right of interpellation by the Members of Council, Lord Dufferin felt that the Government in India had nothing to conceal.

Ibid.

BENGALIEE,
4th April 1901.

The rulers of the land have not taken kindly to this great reform. The interpellator is sometimes snubbed and has not the right to reply or raise a discussion.

The Government does not take the Council and the people into its confidence, and has yet to learn that the secret of successful rule is trust in the people.

1150. Under the heading "Official Zulum," the *Bengalee* complains of the action of Mr. Forrest, Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, in sending a Muhammadan bhistee to draw water from the school well, and calling for explanations and threatening the head-master, because the Muhammadan bhistee has not been allowed by the Hindus to take water from the well.

Mr. Forrest and the school well at Jalpaiguri.

BENGALIEE,
4th April 1901.

1151. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in reproducing the Board of Revenue's Circular of 1879, in which it lays down that the Government should pay one-third of the cost of collection of the cesses, says that the road cess belongs to the people, yet the Government will take a share. With that object it employs its own highly-paid servants, and makes the people pay their salaries. During the last nineteen years the collection charges amounted to Rs. 45,64,613. One-third of this would be 15 lakhs; but the Government has only paid Rs. 8,62,393. The balance of seven lakhs has been unjustly appropriated and should now be returned with interest.

The road and Public Works cesses.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
4th April 1901.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

1152. The *Bengalee* says, "The appointment of a new Resident at Indore has created anxious interest in the Courts of all the Native Princes, and the proceedings of the Resident are watched by the Indian public. The Resident should be given sufficient

The Indore Resident.

BENGALIEE,
31st March 1901.

freedom of action to enable him to discharge his duties in a manner that will justify the cost of his appointment. At present he is opposed and hampered by the Agent to the Governor-General and the Agent is always supported by the Government."

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BENGALUR,
30th March 1901.

1153. The *Bengalee* says that *Charu Mihir* of Mymensingh contains an account of a case in which a man entered a house at night for the purpose of stealing drinking water.

This occurred at a village called Puranigunge, and it is said there is no water fit for drinking within three and a-half or four miles of the village.

It again invites the attention of the authorities to the want of good drinking water in the mufassal.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
4th April 1901.

1154. The correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* again complains of the scarcity of water in Mymensingh. In village Raghbapore there is a small *doba* (pool) to which the people from sixteen villages resort for drinking water.

The people of Puranigunge have to travel four miles for their water.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th March 1901.

1155. The Giridih correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* complains of an assault committed on a postal peon by two Europeans named Hancox and Wright.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th March 1901.

1156. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* reports a case from Hooghly, in which an Engine-driver named Reid is said to have beaten a Muhammadan fireman for refusing to carry his boxes. The driver attacked the lad with "blows and fists," and when he tried to escape, struck him down with an earthen water-jug. "The blood-stained and senseless body was removed to the Emambarah Hospital at Chinsura."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
30th March 1901.

1157. The *Hindoo Patriot*, in referring to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's recent speech on the drain upon Indian resources, remarks that, while the Parsi gentleman's strong language is open to question, his facts and figures cannot be questioned. The drain upon Indian resources is "enormous," and in the interests of India must be put a stop to.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th March 1901.

1158. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, referring to the scenes created by the Irish members in the House of Commons, compares the indulgence with which Irishmen are treated with the harshness meted out to Indians who venture to offend the authorities.

An Indian who dares to raise his voice against some inhuman plague regulation, is sentenced to transportation for life, but an Irishman is allowed to preach sedition openly in the House of Commons.

"In India, if a Member of Council had behaved in this manner, he would have been shackled and deported to the Andamans, if not hanged at the Government House then and there."

BENGALUR,
31st March 1901.

1159. The *Bengalee* calls the attention of the Chief Commissioner of Assam to certain alleged acts of oppression committed by Messrs. Trevor and Gunner, Manager and Assistant Manager of the Magura tea estate, Karimgunge.

POWER AND GUARDIAN,
31st March 1901.

1160. Referring to the charge brought against Miss Good, a lady missionary, of enticing away the child-wife of one Babu Surendra Nath Ghose, *Power and Guardian* says, "this case should prove a warning to those indiscreet people who allow their womenkind to be tutored by the zanana mission."

The zanana mission is a "dangerous institution." When the missionaries endeavour to effect a breach between the women and their masters, they commit a breach of trust. The writer says, "Were I a Magistrate and were I fortunate enough to try a case of kidnapping by a zanana mission, I would not have remained satisfied with merely recovering minor girls to their guardians, but awarding exemplary punishment to the culprits."

1161. In the matter of improving the lot of the British Indian population of Natal, the *Hindoo Patriot* is of opinion that the interference of the Indian Government is absolutely necessary, and appeals to Lord Curzon to pay some attention to the subject and keep himself in communication with the Colonial Secretary, by which means alone will the happiness of the Indians at Natal be secured.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
1st April 1901.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENERAL
OF POLICE, L. P.,
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,
The 6th April 1901.

F. C. DALY,
Asst. to the Insp.-General of Police, L. P.

